

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2342.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
Hon. B. LAYTON.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. POSENER, Esq.
N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTRY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£500,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:
For the convenience of those returning to
Europe an Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the trans-
action of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pension collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 4; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
SUNDAYS, 10 to 1; MORE THAN
\$500 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$5,000
in any one year.
 - 2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
 - 3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.
 - 4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.
 - 5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.
 - 6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.
- FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.
Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
London, says:
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings
Hongkong, 19th June 1888.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED

IN SPLENDID CONDITION, THE FOLLOWING BRANDS

FRESH CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAP. RALS.

KUMEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS.

FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS.

VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUTS.

LITTLE BEAUTIES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th September 1889.

FOR SALE.

MARTINI-HENRI, MATCH RIFLES.

"BALLARD" ROKK RIFLES.

AIR GUNS AND TARGETS.

VERNIERS, VENTOMETERS, RIFLE-BARREL CLEANERS, SHOOTING CASES, fitted
with Paints, &c., RIFLE LOADING and CLEANING SETS, ORTHOPTICS.

SMITH and WESSON'S and RILEY'S REVOLVERS, COLTS DERRINGERS.

CRICKETING SUNDRIES.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

Hongkong, 10th September, 1889.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

JUST TO HAND.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHRISTY'S & TOWNEND'S FELT HATS, in all the latest
London Shapes, in Black, Brown, Fawn, Nutria, Slate.
Single and Double TERA HATS, from \$2 50.
PEARL SHELL HATS.

Red Morocco Leather SHOES,
Tan Russia Leather
Black Morocco
Glove Kid
Calf Leather
Patent Leather

COURT SHOES,
Tan Russia Leather BOOTS,
S. S. E.
S. S. L.
H. S. W.

WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.

The Royal DRESS SHIRT, the latest specialty for Evening Dress.
THE H. R. H. SHIRT.
White French SHIRTS, with turn down or stand up Collar attached.
LINEN COLLARS—Over 20 different shapes to select from.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889.

W. POWELL & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FIRST DELIVERIES

BRUSSELS, VELVET and WILTON CARPETS, Newest Designs in FURNITURE and
CURTAIN TAPESTRIES, every description of Furnishing Upholstery.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

WE have just opened out our NEW AUTUMN GOODS consisting of a large and choice
selection of COATINGS for MORNING and EVENING DRESS.

A very stylish lot of TWEEDS, new in design and material, and a varied assortment of

TROUSERING in all the newest patterns.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1889.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW BROADWOOD PIANOS, KIRKMAN PIANOS, MONINGTON AND
WESTON PIANOS.

All Iron-framed Trichord throughout, from Cash \$250 or easy payments of \$10 per month

Also

For Sale Good Iron Back English PIANOS, that have been on hire for Short Periods, from \$150.

LADIES' AND GENTS' POCKET-BOOKS and NOTE CASES, CARD CASES, and

TOILET CASES, in great variety.

SETS OF LEATHER DINNER MATS.

ALBUMS SLENDILLY ILLUSTRATED, very handsome.

Do. for MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

SCRAP ALBUMS, ALBUMS for POETRY, &c.

BLOTTING CASES, WRITING CASES for TRAVELLERS.

MUSIC CASES, a GOOD SELECTION. PATENT MUSIC BINDER.

TOYS and varied NOVELTIES.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1889.

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"MOYUNE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods,
are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns,
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before
NOON, on the 24th instant, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 24th
inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before NOON,
TO-DAY, the 18th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1889.

Occidental and Oriental Steam-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"ARABIC"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR MACAO.

THE Steam-launch

"ALICE"
will leave the P. & O. Co.'s Old Wharf for
Macao at 7.30 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW MORN-
ING, leaving Macao on the return journey at
2 P.M.

The "ALICE" is a capital sea boat, and has
excellent accommodation for European Pas-
sengers.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND
BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM"

will leave for the above places, TO-MORROW,
the 21st inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1889.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTSE,"

Captain C. Tonnington, will be despatched for
the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 21st inst.,
at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1889.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKION,"

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at DAY-
LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1889.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at NOON.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer:
First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated
forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers
are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions
during the entire voyage. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA"

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above
places, on FRIDAY, the 27th September, at
DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAIRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Dwyer, Commander, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about the 28th September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ALBANY,"

E. Porter, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Ports, on or about the 1st October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE
AND JAVA.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to New
Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at
4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"HAYDN BROWN,"

Havener, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1889.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"HARVEST QUEEN,"

E. A. Forsyth, Master, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Bark

"ROBERT S. BERNARD,"

Andrews, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 12th September, 1889.

Mails.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

M.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"CLYDE," Captain W. Parfitt, with Her
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for LONDON, direct via SUEZ CANAL
calling at MARSEILLES, and usual Ports of
call on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, at
NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M. on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSENGER apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY:
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th Octo-
ber, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....393.75
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embar-
king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embar-
king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in San Francisco, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Intimations.

DAKIN'S UNRIVALLED OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland can produce.

Per Bottle \$1. Thoroughly Matured.

SOLD ONLY BY DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED, CHEMISTS, and AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 66.)

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's imports, direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot, or it may be too hot and dry, which dries the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

WATSON'S PATENT DRESSING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our NEW PATENT DRYING UTILITY which have been specially designed and manufactured for us.

By the use of these BOTTLES, CIGARS, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is saturated with moisture these BOTTLES will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 11th September, 1889, ALFRED MCCAPPIN (Upper Yangtze Pilot), aged 60 years.

At 11, Old China Street, Shanghai, on the 12th September, 1889, WILLIAM BAINS (Lower Yangtze Pilot), aged 54 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 12th September, 1889, CHARLES HENRY SMITH (late Master American launch *Kung Tai*), aged 57 years.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE RENEWED.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Dock labourers and lightermen refuse to work with emergency men. The Dock Directors have retained the latter and the labourers and lightermen have struck work in consequence. Constant fights have taken place, and the aid of additional police has been asked for.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An advertisement in another column intimates that the Cricket Ground is now open for practice at the manly game and also for lawn tennis.

THE Shanghai Mercury reports that the Chefoo Telegraph Convention of 1887, has been signed, but does not give the statement authentically.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Alas*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port, and is due on the 25th inst.

THE human family living to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals. In Asia, where man was first planted, there are now about 800,000,000, or an average of 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 350,000,000, averaging 120 to the square mile. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three, the remaining 200,000,000 intermediate being brown and tawny.

SINCE the year 1871 the emigration from Germany has comprised 1,769,297 persons, of whom 1,618,816 went to the United States.

THE Cricket Club will commence their season to-morrow. The team which is going to Shanghai will play the "Stay-at-homes" next week, and a match *Duffers v. Feibles*, will be played at a later date.

THE chair-cooler who stabbed another cooler near the Portuguese Club the other night was brought up before Mr. Wodehouse to-day on a charge of murder, the injured man having since died. He was remanded.

An Irishman, who had jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, on receiving a sixpence from the rescued man, looked first at the sixpence and then at the man, saying: "Be jabbers, I am overpaid for that job."

ABOUT five o'clock this morning a cook-house at the back of Station Street—a wooden erection three storeys high—fell. Two women and a child who were on one of the upper floors were killed, and two women seriously injured.

THE value of France, estimated by M. de Faville, a recognized authority, has depreciated since 1875 about 15 per cent. of the entire national wealth. This, in property held at home and abroad, is estimated at about two hundred milliards of francs, or about \$50,000,000,000. Such a depreciation is tremendous.

A SUNKEN vessel, which runs flush with the water-line, and carries a powerful ram or piston driven by a steam cylinder for the purpose of ramming an enemy's vessel, has been designed in this country. The ram will be driven by a force of 150 tons, which is sufficient to pierce the side of an ironclad. The speed of the vessel will be about twenty knots an hour.

WE note that Mr. Arthur B. Roddy, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Lime and Cement Works, Limited, accompanied by Mr. Hayllar, C.E., left here this morning for Haiphong by the steamship *Marie*, on a visit of inspection to the Company's works at Hongkong. Mr. Hayllar, we understand, will make a special report for the information of the shareholders.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:

March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.
March, "The British Lion".....Gordon.

An invention has been made which promises to revolutionize completely the industry of china decoration. By a process discovered by J. B. Bonnard it is possible to obtain in a few minutes the same artistic effects which cost the hand-painter on china days of labor. Landscapes, groups of figures and portraits are produced by this means on vases, plates and plaques in their natural colors, even to the most delicate shades.

THE *China Mail* has not yet made any attempt to accept our challenge to vindicate its battered reputation by having the question in dispute tried before a special jury. We are ready, but the other side is not. The "Jack the Ripper" of local journalism are apparently afraid to face the ordeal of the jury trial the Editor himself suggested. We shall give them until Monday to accept, and then it will be our turn to take the initiative.

ONE of the most unique institutions ever heard of is what is known as a "Poverty Society," which was recently organized in Russia. The object of the society is to "popularize poverty among the poor and teach them that their lot is not one to be repined at, since their pleasures of life can be enjoyed independently of money." The promoters of this scheme, it is almost needless to remark, are among those who have more than their share of this world's goods.

At the Police Court to-day Chan Tsoi, a contractor, was summoned for permitting blasting at the Peak. M. H. L. Dalrymple stated that a little after six p.m. on the 13th instant, when in a chair, near Mr. Leigh's house, he heard an explosion and saw several small stones fall on the road shortly after. One fragment, weighing about two pounds, flew across the road. There were some people about. He did not hear a bang, or see danger flags—A fine of \$25 was imposed.

THE Chefoo correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes on the 10th instant:—The weather here is beautifully fine and cool. The French flag and the gun at *Vipera* sailed yesterday at daylight, the rest of the French squadron having left on Saturday. H.M.S. *Merlin* arrived at daylight on Sunday from Shanghai, having come a large portion of the way under sail. I regret to say that on her arrival her Captain had to be brought ashore, suffering from bronchitis and congestion of the lungs. H.M.S. *Porpoise* sailed yesterday morning, with Mr. Howard (of the British Legation at Peking) on board, for Newchwang, leaving the *Merlin* in the harbour. There is absolutely no other news here; the visitors generally are very busy doing nothing.

THE Chinese Red-tide case was again brought before Mr. E. Robinson at the Police Court this afternoon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Ho Wyson, represented the Chinese Government, and Mr. Wilkinson defended. Mr. Wilkinson applied for a remand on the ground that there was no possibility of the case being finished this afternoon, and also owing to pressure of business and his inability to go over the ground as at first advanced last Monday. Dr. Ho Kai said that as he had important business himself which had been laid aside on account of this case, and had made special arrangements to have everything ready to-day—he did not see why a remand should be wanted on account of Mr. Wilkinson's other engagements. His Worship coincided with Dr. Ho Kai's view, but as the case was an important one he agreed to grant a remand until Tuesday the 30th instant at 10 o'clock.

A MEDICAL gentleman who evidently knows all about it, describes a kiss as "the anatomical juxtaposition of two orbicularis oris muscles in a state of contraction."

NATIVE papers report that Lu Yung-fu, the former leader of the Black Flags and now General of the Nan Ao Division, Kuangtung, has again petitioned the Emperor for permission to retire from the service, and that the request will probably be granted.

WE are requested to state that the Lorne Athletic Club (of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) hope to give two performances of an Assault-at-Arms and Military Entertainment in the City Hall, in all probability early in November. Part of the proceeds will be given to local charities.

THE charge of gambling against the On Fai Club, No. 2 Stanley Street, remanded from the 3rd ult., was brought at the Police Court to-day before Mr. E. Robinson. One of the *gurus* informers, who is apparently relied on by the prosecution, gave some evidence and admitted that he was a regular informer under the instructions of the police. Ultimately the case was again remanded until next Thursday afternoon.

THOSE interested in the success of the Labuk Planting Company, Limited, will be glad to learn that Mr. E. C. van Marle, the manager, has commenced active operations on the Company's plantation in British North Borneo. Mr. van Marle is so well satisfied with Mr. van der Hoeven's crop of tobacco that he has recommended his own Company to open three hundred fields for next year's planting. The health on Labuk estate is reported as most satisfactory.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION FROM MELBOURNE.

At the Police Court this morning the adjourned case of Pauline Francois was proceeded with, before Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Webber, who defended, said that on looking at the Act again he had found that his Worship had no power to discharge the defendant—it must be left to a superior Court. Therefore it would be necessary for him to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Wodehouse replied that he had nothing to do with that.

Mr. Webber rejoined that he had only mentioned the fact to show that it was useless to take up the time of that Court. The application had to be made within 15 days.

Mr. Wodehouse: I don't understand what you mean by saying I have no option.

Mr. Webber: That is my opinion—if you think I have I shall be happy to say what I have to say.

Mr. Wodehouse pointed out that the Act laid down that "if the endorsed warrant raises a strong and probable presumption that the prisoner committed the offence with which he is charged" he must be surrendered. If Mr. Webber wanted to say anything about the evidence he would hear him.

Mr. Webber said that he could not possibly say anything about the evidence. He took it that his Worship considered there was a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Wodehouse: I leave that until the case is closed. Have you anything to say why I should not commit the prisoner? If you have not, I will dispose of the case at once.

Mr. Webber desired to re-examine C. Stokes. The witness was recalled, and stated that although the Fugitive Offenders' Act did not refer to any prisoners of the feminine gender there was an Interpretation Act in force in Victoria by which "he" applied to men or women equally. The information of Michael Beard, he admitted, was not signed. He did not know that any one was trying to get the prisoner back for any other offence than defrauding her creditors.

Mr. Webber objected to the information as irregular, since it was not signed. He submitted that there was no strong or probable presumption that the prisoner had committed the offence alleged, but that it was a case made in good faith and in the interests of justice, and that, having regard to the distance, it would be an unjust and too severe a punishment to send her back against her will.

Mr. Wodehouse then committed the prisoner, pending her return to Melbourne, adding that she would not be surrendered for a period of 15 days, during which she had a right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Webber—I presume the ball will be as before.

Mr. Wodehouse replied that he had no power to take bail now. If it was shown that he had power he would.

The prisoner was then taken away.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held last evening, in the Pavilion. Mr. W. H. F. Darby, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance.

The Chairman said that the Club was in a satisfactory state, and had a balance of \$5,391 at its bankers', but that might be wanted at any time, and would soon go if the ground required repairs. He proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. S. Coxon seconded, and they were accordingly adopted.

The Chairman, in submitting the election of the Committee, suggested that Mr. Davies should be elected in place of Mr. Wilson, who was away. Colonel Anderson and Lieut. Graham had also left, and he proposed that their places should be filled by Colonel Chaytor and Major Johnston.

The latter gentleman declined, on the plea that he was under orders for home, and Lieut. Blair, R.E., was named, and these gentlemen were duly elected.

Mr. A. K. Travers moved that Mr. Darby be re-elected President, which was seconded by Mr. T. E. Davies and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith proposed a vote of thanks to the hon. secretary (Mr. Travers) for the very efficient and energetic way in which he had administered the affairs of the Club.

The Chairman added that a similar compliment was due to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. T. S. Green.

Both gentlemen having expressed their gratification, the meeting ended.

public meetings condemning the verdict of an English jury and the action of one of the most eminent judges on the Bench, knew anything about the case further than the fact that a young, handsome, and well-connected woman had been found guilty of murdering her husband, and had been sentenced to death. Ah! there is the secret of those people's indignation! The criminal is not an ordinary criminal. She had moved in the best circles of Society, and that is found to be an extenuating circumstance for the most heinous of crimes. And Mrs. Maybrick, the wife of a Liverpool dock labourer, she would have been tried, convicted, and probably hanged, without a finger being raised in an endeavour to save her.

Anyone who has studied the evidence and read the account of the trial dispassionately, must agree that this wretched woman was rightly convicted. She was defended by the most renowned advocate at the English bar, and had there been anything improper in the Judge's summing up, as people allege, surely her counsel would have been first to point it out and to protest against it. After a seven days' trial, in which every indulgence was accorded to the defence, the prisoner even being allowed to make a personal statement—a unanimous verdict of "Guilty" was returned. The jury conscientiously did their duty, and what follows? Their verdict is brought to the bar of public sentiment, twelve English jurors are wildly accused of having deliberately sent an innocent woman to the gallows, and an English Judge of the very highest standing is denounced as having conspired to a wrongful conviction!

Not very long since I remember reading in a corner of a London paper a short paragraph announcing the trial and conviction of an obscure country girl who in a fit of despair, had murdered her bastard child, to save it from a life of misery and want, and perhaps crime. Three weeks later another paragraph in the same paper briefly announced that the dread sentence of the law had been carried out. What were the philanthropists in this case! Where were the indignation meetings, protesting against that poor girl's conviction? Who tried to save her from a shameful death? No one! And why? Because she was a poor country girl who, in short, had nothing interesting about her, and nobody cared a cent whether she was hanged or not!

Everyone with any humane feeling will be glad that Mrs. Maybrick has escaped ignominious death on the scaffold, but it is shocking to reflect that she owes her escape to popular sympathy, which was aroused in her favour simply by the position which she held in society, and that, had she belonged to the lower classes, she would probably have suffered the same fate as the wretched infanticide whose case I have just referred to.

The ways of God are mysterious, but the ways of English people when under the influence of a "crane" are equally inexplicable!

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, "FAS."

Hongkong, September 20th, 1889.

OUR LOCAL SHAREBROKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—In a paragraph in the other night's issue you mentioned that there was no apparent change in our local Share Market. There never will be, unless immediate reform is resorted to, and something done to tide over the present deadlock. I have known twenty-dollar Mercantile firms and smaller "dealers in shares," the Jews, Chinese, Mohammedans, Macanese, and members of other nationalities too numerous to detail, have carried on a goodly portion of our stock exchange business for a long time past. It is perhaps natural that the greater portion of them, charging one quarter brokerage from the buyer into a mere nominal gain, were entrusted with thousands from the hands of men who knew absolutely nothing about them, while brokers as good as Insurance Companies were quite ignored. I have known twenty-dollar Government clerks and forty-dollar assistants in Mercantile firms leave their situations to join this fraternity and they are happy in their inquiry. Here is the general rule played by these gentry, as heard by me when the market was at its lowest:—

Principal (to Hebrew broker)—Gotany Electric Lights?

Broker (who has none) Plenty, plenty, plenty. At what rate?

Principal—Six, and of course only quarter brokerage.

Broker (plaintively) Oh, I'll say half.

Principal (trigly) No, I'll be d—d if I do.

Broker (submissively) O. K.; vate and I will get some.

Well, as this specimen of the broker has bought, or sold, as the case may be, the person out of whom he has made something is invited to take a drink, and there the matter ends until settling day. Having received his customary quarter brokerage he trips gaily along to the spacious billiard room of the Hongkong Hotel, and the profits derived from his daily vocations are duly invested in liquid refreshments and Manilla cigarettes; then, with a host of others who have finished their parts in the common play, he takes part in a few games of pyramids and *lots* home as "dead broke" as he came. Of course he tells the "Missis" that he has made hundreds of settlements for future delivery, and interests the little ones by telling them of the gold they will find in the Share Market when they get a few years older. Enough! he sleeps the "heavy heavy" sleep of slumber.

Other operators a little more fortunate than the class I have just caricatured, have a little more sense and a little more energy, and find consolation after a hard day's working about in the familiar and refreshing A.V.H.

The third party are the more fortunate sons of Israel. Speaking English, all their business is conducted direct with the principals of good standing, and they themselves occupy good positions. They drive in carriages and ride horses in the evening, and late at night some of them may be seen recklessly carried by chair-coolies driving about in various parts of the colony.

I have written generally, and do not pretend to say that we have not numerous upright and trustworthy brokers in our midst, who work all day, excepting one hour for tiffin, and like good folks go home at 5 p.m. They may have their glass of whiskey and soda, which they prefer discussing either in that respectable institution the Hongkong Club or "far from the madding crowd" *à la* Peak. These are the honorable, business brokers. As I have said, this class is fairly numerous. Why then, should sharebrokers generally be designated dealers in "Rogues' Alley?"

This is the class that alone can be depended upon to support a Stock Exchange. This proposed institution has been discussed times out of number apparently, and then thrown to the winds, like everything else in Hongkong. I don't doubt for a moment that gambling even of a keener nature than we are acquainted with here is carried on in the New York and London and Paris Stock Exchanges, and beyond a couple of things in the shape of dishonourable rumours heard outside those vast commercial institutions. It is, of course, but an evil act of honour had anybody followed in the footsteps of those ruined in the above institutions, considering we always have Israelites blundering here.

It is a great pity that the *glorious Pall Mall Gazette* Commissioner had not an opportunity of noticing these little things, having a natural talent for enlarging on any topic, he might have compiled a sensational pamphlet: I think that our local Booksellers and Stationers in the vicinity would reap an immense profit from "Honour and Dishonour," being an enlarged account of Brokers and their doings in Hongkong. I suggest that somebody should take it into hand. If nobody steps in I may take up the task myself.

Yours respectfully, G. H. C.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

[The writer of the above says it is his maiden effort in the literary line, and asks that it be inserted as a special favor. We accede to the request on the ground that the remarks cannot possibly do any harm, although we must admit that we quite fail to understand what he is driving at.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

SLAVERY IN LOMBOK.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN A DUTCH PROTECTED COUNTRY.

A correspondent sends to the Singapore *Free Press* the following account of some frightful atrocities recently committed by Arab slave-owners in Lombok, to which attention was directed some time ago in connection with the scandalous system of slavery which prevails in that island:—

I believe you are perfectly aware that in Lombok the slave-trade is in the most flourishing state; human beings are bought and sold there like so many sheep. As in Africa so also in this island the Arabs play a prominent part in this infamous trade, and the cruelties perpetrated by these bloodthirsty people upon the helpless slaves are often of such a nature that a mere account of them makes one's flesh creep, as you may judge from the following.

About two months ago some four young slaves of two men and two women, being unable to bear any longer the harsh and ignominious treatment of their master, that renegade and notorious Arab Sayid Abdullah, agreed together to try and escape to Boeleeng. Possessing themselves of a little boat they set sail for this place. For some time the wind blew fair but afterwards it failed and began to blow against them, and they were finally driven to the shores of Karang Asam. Here they were intercepted by one Sayid Mohammed, a son of the very Sayid Abdullah, and one who in "Karang Asam" is on the high road of pursuing the same avocation of establishing himself a constant cuffer to our Dutch Government as his father is in Amboyna. This young upstart, as he may be appropriately called, no sooner discovered the intention of the poor slaves than he at once chained them on the spot and sent them back to his father with a letter informing him of the intentions of the slaves, and also of the circumstances under which they accidentally fell into his hands.

Arriving in Amboyna, Sayid Abdullah imprisoned them in a part of his house and subjected them to every possible torture. They were, however, finally finished off on the 1st of August in the following manner:—The two men, whose respective ages were 16 and 20, were on that day at 11 a.m. led out to the beach and simply stabbed by running a sword through the heart and stomach. As for the two women they were treated in this way. One of them, who is reported to have been *ancient*, was made blue by giving her sixty lashes of the rattan, and after various other tortures her hands were fastened to her back, and she was hung from a tree head downwards. The tortures of the second woman were yet worse, for after being subjected to numerous indescribable sufferings, her ears were cut off and her nose was wrenched out by a pair of pincers, thus leaving a ghastly wound behind. Then the wounds were besmeared with a composition of chili, lime and tamarind, and the poor victim was left on the ground perfectly senseless and in the greatest agony.

Such are the facts of the sad end of the unfortunate four slaves who simply attempted to save their lives from misery. Then another Arab, Sayid Seck Moine, a relative of the said Sayid Abdullah, and a person well known to many a European firm in Sourabaya for his swindling propensities, is declared to have ill-treated his female slave in a most shameful manner; it is said that after making a piece of iron hot it was cruelly applied to her in a manner that I must be excused from speaking of, and thus she was nearly murdered.

I believe an official report of all the above has been already forwarded to Batavia and we sincerely trust that the Government will adopt prompt measures to avenge these cruel deeds.

An English captain having arrived in Amboyna just a few days after the commission of the above crimes, was shocked to hear the details of it to the Editor of the *Cebu Courant*. A report has also been sent to the Singapore and Hongkong papers, and when the facts are known in those parts and in Europe our Government will certainly look green in the eyes of foreign nations.

However, it is simply shameful that in this civilized age and under the very nose of our benighted Dutch Government the commission of such monstrous atrocities should be tolerated. If the Government is powerless and cannot afford to extend its influence and control over the said island of Lombok, then it is simply ridiculous to call this "The Residency of Bali and Lombok."

In conclusion I may further add that at the time the above enormities were committed there happened to be present in Amboyna two American young men, Stephen C. Martin and G. C. Peters. When the facts were known to these gentlemen they were greatly distressed, and they left no stone unturned to get the poor slaves spared the horrible sufferings to which they were subjected. They went even so far as to offer to pay a large sum of money to Sayid Abdullah to get them liberated; but of no avail, for the blackguard remained obdurate, and inflexible and exulted in his fiendish deeds.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Tao-tai Kung left on the 12th September for Nanking by steamer. It is said the reason for his visit is to offer his congratulations to the Viceroy Liang on the occasion of His Excellency's birthday.

Two thousand houses were burnt in the recent fire at Foochow, and three lives lost. The people say the Provincial Examination Hall is the abode of a *fi-lin*, and that whenever the Hall doors are opened there is sure to be a big fire outside.

Li Han-chang, newly-appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, was to hand over the Director-Generalship of Grain Transport to his successor Sung on the 11th September and to proceed to Canton on the 16th, while the new Director of Grain Transport will proceed to his post on the 27th September.

There have been rumours lately at Hankow of a serious disturbance caused by local rowdies of a town within the Prefectural district of Ichang. Assistance is said to have been telegraphed for by the local civil and military authorities, and it is even rumoured now that the steamers starting from Hankow for Ichang have judged it prudent to postpone the voyage.

By a letter received from T'ungchow on 12th September, we learn that it is stated there in official circles that the cost of the contemplated railway from Lukou Ch'iao, (a place lying west of Peking, at which one arrives through the Chang-i Gate) to Hankow in Hupeh, a distance of about 3,000 li, is estimated at 1,000,000 taels. The building of the Southern section will be under the control of Viceroy Chang Ch'ing-tung; that of the Northern section will be in the care of Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Steps are, it is stated, to be taken without delay to carry the project into execution.

At Hankow on the 1st September, says the *Shen Pao*, there was a very cordial and jovial gathering at the new Tea-traders' Guild-house, when the foreign merchants and the Russian and American Consuls (the British Consul was absent owing to indisposition) assembled to do honour to the hospitality of the native tea-merchants, by whose subscriptions, after being in building several years, the handsome edifice had been completed. There had previously been religious ceremonies and theatricals lasting for several days among the natives, and this intermission at dinner was the culminating ceremony of the inauguration. Among the 40 or so foreign guests were several ladies, and there was music from a stringed band. At 5 p.m. the Russian Consul, Mr. Dmitriyev (?), signed to the musicians to stop, and made a speech proposing the health of the Emperor of China. Mr. Uih then replied, toasting the various European and American sovereigns or Presidents of the nationalities of the guests, who did not leave till 8 p.m.

There have been extensive robberies of gunpowder from the Government stores at Nanking, and eight soldiers were lately surprised climbing over a wall by means of ropes to steal the powder. One was shot, and another captured; the latter was shortly afterwards executed. There had evidently been collusion on the part of those who were in guard of the powder, and the *Shen Pao*, in a leader on the 12th September, expatiates on the danger of these powder robberies for the peace of the country. Although in this case much of the powder had been disposed of to cracker manufacturers, its destination is probably not always so innocent, and it may find its way to the hands of the rowdies called *hung-sing-lai* at Tientsin, *ying-shan* Yangchow, and *liu-mang* at Shanghai. Later on, the same paper says that Ning Jen, Kuangtung, two clans called Li and Liu are said to have thrown up "fortifications" to resist each other in a raging feud which has been going on for some time, and which troops have gone to repress. Where there are forts, says the *Shen Pao*, they must have powder, and it ought not to be so easily procurable. The practice of young men of means carrying revolvers as toys ought also to be stopped.

A British missionary, Mr. Mel (?) of Hankow, left Hankow lately in a boat with two Chinese to sell books and tracts in the country. When they arrived at a place called *Tsing-shan*, in the Ching-shan District, some 30 li from Wu-chang Fu, the capital of Hupeh, they anchored for the night. At one in the morning a native steamer came alongside, with four thieves on board of her. They forced the mission boat's hatches up, and were crouching with a box, when the missionary, aroused from his slumbers, seized hold of the box and tried to wrest it from them. Then came a fierce tug of war, ending by the missionary being dragged out still sticking gamely to his property. At last he had to let go, as he found himself falling into the water. His boatman in the meantime was fighting the robbers with

tion as we have described, the magnitude of the evil may be faintly apprehended.

The cases here referred to are those of extraordinary banks provided by the people, in distinction from the regular ones which are found along water-courses, which flow through the plains. In the season when an inundation from any of the rivers is threatened, the river banks are lined by an excited throng of villagers, representing the region liable to inundation. There is less danger of fights than in the circumstances already described, as the interests of all those engaged are substantially the same; but there are various characteristic phenomena, which serve as illustrations of our subject. Upon such occasions, the imminent public peril is supposed to swallow up all private considerations, and the "triumphant democracy," of which in China there is a great deal, rises almost unchecked. Large bodies of excited peasants, most of them threatened with the total ruin of all their standing crops, however law-abiding they may be, are not at such times easily controlled. They make their appearance in the villages which are nearest to the river bank, and under pretence of stopping an opening chasm in the river-bank since on whatever they happen to see, and take whatever they demand. In a case reported to the writer during the present month, a hand of this sort confiscated the furniture of a drug-shop—counters, expensive chests of drawers, etc., to throw into a hole in the river-bank, apparently out of a spirit of mere wanton mischief. A few years ago at the same point on the river, the local subordinate (*shih yao*) representing the district magistrate, was reported to have been dragged out by the quays, and much of the furniture of his yamen, down to the very ten-cups, taken with it, all "to stop the break in the bank." The salt-hongs which in ordinary times oppress the people by forcing them to pay full price for twelve ounces of salt instead of sixteen are, at times like these, open to the reproach of this nature. In short, any rule can be vented upon its victims with comparative impunity, if it is only done by a considerable number of persons, and under colour of using materials for the public good.

The manner in which the village bully dominates over all within his territory has been already illustrated. It is an instructive fact that sometimes the village itself is a bully, and its victims are the smaller villages lying around it, which dare not provoke their adversary. Among such tyrannical communities are to be numbered some—though by no means all—villages which have for the principal surname either K'ung or Meng. The inhabitants of which make it their boast that they are the lineal descendants of the two great sages of antiquity, and therefore feel themselves entitled to enjoy that variety of 'liberty' outlined in the descriptive expression, 'doing as I please, and making everything else do so too.' A few months ago a company of men belonging to a village near the home of the writer, having occasion to die earth from their land, did so in such a way as to encroach a little on a grave-lot belonging to a family in another village. The latter family remonstrated in vain, but as their surname was Meng they did not feel altogether helpless. After the brawl had gone on for a long time, with every prospect of serious fights and an interminable law-suit, the aggrieved party prepared to send a messenger to Tsou Hsien, the ancestral seat of the descendants of Mencius, to invoke their powerful aid to resent an attack upon a graveyard of a branch of the clan. At this point the peace-talker emerged, and by a vast amount of palaver the matter was adjusted.

The assumption by these great families of extraordinary prerogatives is in striking contrast to the pre-eminently humble behaviour which obligatory or choice families have to assume. The only ones of their names in a good sized village. Such families always expect to 'eat imposition' and they are seldom disappointed. It has already been remarked that the Chinese contempt for the 'outside' nations, although under conditions necessarily different, is of the same type as their contempt for an 'outside village.' The fixity of residence of the Chinese is such that it is generally difficult to move from one village to another, especially to a village at a distance. Such transfers are indeed constantly taking place in consequence of the street poverty and other causes, but it is to be noted that the incoming man is not regarded as identified with the village where he 'stays' but as an outsider. Even if he has been for a long time in the new home, he still tells you that he 'lives in the old place, no matter what its distance,' and quite irrespective of whether he intends to return. In a village visited for famine relief, a woman complained that her name had been left off the list by the headmen, who, upon being called to account, said that she did not 'belong' to that village. In reply to a question, it was represented that she had only lived there about twelve years. A similar attitude it may be observed, is entertained in regard to a child which has been adopted from an 'outside' village. It makes no difference that the percentage of the child is perfectly well-known; he is only 'picked up,' and so he continues as long as he lives. Indeed, we have known instances in which the same treatment is extended even to the second generation. The claimant of a village is frequently exhibited in the most insignificant affairs. The principle of the 'boy-cot' is perhaps as old as Chinese society, and is nowhere more perfectly understood or practiced than in the village. Doctrine of the Mean does indeed recommend 'indulgent treatment of men from a distance,' in order that they may be attracted, but the Chinese, like the United States, have reached the point where 'men from a distance' are by no means sure to be welcomed. If they are labourers, they are not to be employed as long as any labour is to be had at home. Foreigners are constantly offending this prejudice of the Chinese, that a native has a 'right' to a job. We have our views on this, and the Chinese have theirs. The consequence sometimes is that workmen imported from elsewhere because they are cheaper or more capable, are set upon by the people of the place to which they have gone. They may be refused the use of water from the village wells—a favourite method of manifesting petty spite; or if they take their water supplies from a mudhole, filth may be thrown into it so as to render the water unfit for use. If there is no direct way in which these workmen can be assailed, they are always open to reviling, which is freely indulged in. The lack of cordial relations between villages which may happen to be contiguous is frequently illustrated in the insecurity of moveable property, especially of the crops. As these are more exposed to depredation than other forms of property, they are guarded with peculiar care. Sometimes a local league protects the standing crops, and any one caught trespassing is liable to be severely punished. But these stringent regulations apply only to those villages in which there is a common organisation for watching the crops. To plunder from other villages, albeit these adjacent villages are considered to be good forms. This places those who own land which is situated on the confines of the territory tributary to any particular village, at a disadvantage, and such land may be sold at a price distinctly less than that of the same producing power elsewhere, on account of its special liability to crop-theives. While these lines are in the process of being committed to paper, an excellent illustration of the relations which frequently exist between adjacent villages is afforded by a young man who has called to ask advice. He lives in a relatively small village, which is at a short distance

from a relatively large one. The latter is mainly composed of a single family, proud and overbearing. Like every other family of any size, it has many poor members, and among them are many bad characters. In fact the whole village is termed by its neighbouring villages a bad one, that is, it is among villages a bully. Now this young man happens to own six acres of land, which is surrounded by land belonging to the large village. Strangely enough, this land is situated in the bed of a river, which is mostly used as a viaduct for the surplus waters of the Grand Canal when the latter overflows. During the first part of the year this land is quite dry, and may be cultivated, but during the summer the waters are liable to come down at any time and inundate the crops. It is customary, therefore, to plant mainly tall millet and hemp, or to raise the *arundo indica*, a reed out of which the ordinary mats are made. All these growing to a great height, the two former are able to 'keep their heads above water' for some time, while the latter is an aquatic plant. Now in the bed of a river there are no regular roads, and the only way in which the young man is able to get to his land to cultivate or plant it, is by passing across the edge of another piece of ground, being careful, however, to do no injury to the standing crops. In these villages there is no public system of crop-watching, but each villager makes his own arrangements. Knowing the risks to which he is subjected from the contiguity of his land to a bully village, the young man was particularly to employ a man from that village to watch the six acres. According to the ordinary programme in such cases, the man hired to watch the crops himself stole a part of them, but was detected in the act, and according to the usual course of proceedings would have been severely dealt with. But knowing that the young man was of a pliant disposition, the man who stole the crop which he is paid to guard, not only defied the owner, but sent a woman of his clan to the dwelling of the young man, to demand a payment of several bushels of grain as a payment for the privilege of crossing the outer strip of land. This demand was complied with, but the young man does not venture to go to law about the crop-stealing (although almost certain to win the case) so far as the decision goes; because of the inevitable expenses, amounting to more than the whole value of the crop and the land. Yet it allows the matter to drop, he justly fears that he will not be allowed in future to cultivate the land at all. We have heard of a family of six brothers, all of whom but one joined the Roman Catholic church. On being asked why he remained aloof, they replied with simplicity that it was absolutely necessary to have a man at liberty to do the family reviling and to play the bully when occasion arose—much in the same way as a Heilan paper is said to have kept an editor expressly to serve the terms of imprisonment for libel sentences.

(To be continued.)

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 9th September, 1889.
His Excellency Chou-fu, Acting Treasurer of Chihbi, arrived here from Peking, and is so seriously ill that there are doubts about his recovery. He no doubt came to this point at the request of Li Hung-chang.
The day before yesterday Admirals Ting and Lurg arrived here, and yesterday all our local officials paid Admiral Ting a visit.
The water in the Peiho has fallen two feet. There is no truth about the *Poochi* making an attempt to get to the Bund, for if she had tried I am certain she would have succeeded, for I saw a lighter get to the Bund drawing to feet, and if she could come up I am certain the *Poochi* could.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

SHE WOULD BE AN ACTRESS.

ROSINA VOKES' ADVICE TO STAGE-STRUCK GIRLS.

In a letter to the *New York Herald* Rosina Vokes, one of the most charming and vivacious women on the stage to-day, offers some kindly advice to stage-struck girls. Miss Vokes is so intelligent and so highly respected for her high character and fine womanly qualities that what she has to say to her sex should be read with interest. She says:
"Hundreds of young girls come to me in the course of the year—and goodness knows I would like to take them all if I had my own way, but of course I can only take a small percentage of them. Now I think that all these young ladies should come with some marketable commodity to offer a manager. We will suppose they have good looks; that is one and a very important one. But that is generally the only one, and they frankly admit that experience or accomplishments (stage accomplishments) they have none. Now a manager cannot afford to make experiments and take on trial a purely inexperienced young lady. At the same time, when they ask what they are to do to gain experience, I am at a disadvantage. I should like to say, 'get an engagement,' but as that is virtually proposing that some other manager should or might do what I refuse to do myself, it does not sound either satisfactory or logical. I think however, they might prepare themselves a little more and diminish the manager's risk, and make subsequent instruction less difficult. 'With the young lady who wishes to keep it a secret from her father and mother but intends to 'adopt the profession,' I have nothing to do. In the first place, the disapproval of her parents is enough for me; in the second place, I am proud enough of my profession to think that it requires as much talent and industry as any other profession, and is not to be 'adopted' in that patronising manner at a moment's notice. 'If the young lady came to me with ambition and with knowledge of the hard work before her I would try and help her some what, but only after having endeavored to dissuade her intention.
"I am very proud of my profession, but I do not for a moment mean on moral grounds. A good girl is a good girl all over the world and in all professions, and as for temptations, no one should have the smallest apprehension of them except those who distrust their own disposition. But I mean that it is too hard a life physically and constitutionally. Most women are highly strung and nervous, and I know no one of my friends in the profession whose tendencies in that direction have not been intensified in the course of their career. For myself, I am in a nervous tremor every time I go on the stage, even in the most familiar pieces, and would at any time change nerves gladly with the timidiest of white mice.
"Again, the profession is so envious that it cannot fail to engender little jealousies and envies which are a blot on what would otherwise be a gentle and amiable nature. Not that women are worse than men in this respect—not a bit of it! However, we will assume the young lady declines this proffered advice, which she has the most perfect right to do. I believe the best advice I could give her would be to take any sort of engagement—for any part or any salary—with the idea of getting over her rough apprenticeship. Her first experience would probably disappoint her and disabuse her from further efforts. I have, however, heard of instances where it has not done so, and I have often been told of the discomforts and hardships suffered by young and gently nurtured girls, who have often marvelled at their courage and endurance. I have found

these the most willing and promising of all the young ladies I have had. I cannot recommend this course—if there is any other. It is too much like throwing a child into the water so that it must swim for its own salvation or sink.

"That some preparation is necessary is certain; you must get used to 'walking' the stage as naturally as if it were your own drawing-room, get rid of all self-consciousness and embarrassment, and, above all, the first phases of 'stage-fright' (you will never get rid of all of them), and getting some experience before the public. If you don't like my first plan (and you can't like it less than I do), I recommend amateur performances. You at least have an audience, and however friendly it may be an audience is an audience. You may not do very well, but a good-natured friend is sure to point out your shortcomings, and it is better to make a dubiously successful debut before friends than before an inexorable public. In fact, I approve of playing in amateur performances very much. I know countless instances of successful commencements from that source.
"I do not believe in education lessons in the least. What on earth is the good of a young lady reciting 'The Quality of Mercy' when she is going to play ingenuities and subtleties for at least a few years? I do believe in seeing a good deal of acting. If a young lady, having made up her mind for what line of parts she is most suited, would take any favorite actress, ingenuit, or soubrette, and study her methods, and notice how she produces her effects, simulates gaiety, sentiment, coquetry, emotion, etc., she would do well. I wish her, of course, to retain her own individuality, and only to imitate the methods, not the personality of her prototype.
"I believe immensely in practicing your part before a looking-glass. It will 'tell you and tell you true,' and you will observe by degrees that your gestures and poses will get broader and more effective, and the intonation of the voice will follow them. I wish pantomime were not an extinct art—I mean of course pantomime in its proper sense, the signification of your meaning by gestures and facial expression, and not words."

To-day's Advertisements.

THE SHARE LIST CLOSES ON THE 25TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

THE HONGKONG LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1861-1876.

CAPITAL\$250,000,
DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF \$5 EACH.

PAYABLE \$1 on application, \$1 on allotment. Balance as required, at one month's notice.

One half of the Shares is held by the Directors and their friends and will be allotted in full; the remainder are now offered for public subscription in Tonkin and Hongkong.

DIRECTORS:
A. LIEBARD, Esq., of A. R. MARTY, Esq.,
H. F. HAYLOR, Esq., C.E.,
C. GRANJEAN, Esq.,
CHEONG KAI, Esq.,
FUNG WA CHUN, Esq.,
LO TSUN HING, Esq.,
A. B. RODYK, Esq.,
C. VEZIN, Esq.,
* Join after allotment.

BANKERS:
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON,
Hongkong.

P. DEVAUX, Esq., Haiphong.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
H. F. HAYLOR, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT:
A. R. MARTY, Esq., Haiphong and Hongkong.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE:
J. A. BARRETT, Esq.,
2, d'Almeida Street.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed to purchase and enlarge the Cement Works known as The Société Française de Fabrication des Ciments et Chaux Hydrauliques & Produits Chimiques du Tonquin situated at Hongkong. The property is held under a concession from the French Government and is of 60 acres in area with sea frontage and is admirably situated, having an approach where vessels of any size can anchor safely. There is also a practically inexhaustible supply of lime and other materials required for cement making on the spot. Coal, the principal item, is to be had near and cheap. As a matter of fact, veins of coal have been discovered on the property to be purchased by this Company. It may be stated that the Charbonnages du Tonquin property is immediately opposite that of this Company.
Highly satisfactory reports on the cement and hydraulic lime have been given by the French Government and local authorities here, and these can be seen at the offices, where samples also may be had. Samples are now being submitted to the Government for approval. Whilst this Cement is considered as good as that supplied by the Green Island Company, as regards cost it is cheaper.
The cost price is \$1.25 a cask in Haiphong and \$1.50 here. It can be sold in Indo China for about \$5.20 a cask and in Hongkong at \$3.50.
Without taking into consideration the Hongkong market, there is consumed in Indo China alone, according to official reports, 22,000 casks per annum.
There are no legal objections to an English Company working the concession, with its Head office in this colony.
The purchase money has been fixed at \$83,000, of which \$35,000 is taken in shares.
This includes a large stock of raw material, coal, cement, lime and bricks. Should the Company at any time increase its capital, one fully paid up share is added to the purchase money for every ten shares issued. With the present capital the Company will be able to turn out 50,000 casks of cement a year, as well as hydraulic lime, fire bricks &c., in large quantities.
The following contracts have been entered into—
(1.) Contract dated 27th July 1889 between C. VEZIN of the one part and ARTHUR B. RODYK of the other part.
(2.) Contract dated 6th August 1889 between ARTHUR B. RODYK of the one part and J. A. BARRETT of the other part.
These together with the Memorandum and Articles can be seen at the Solicitor's office.
Applications for shares must be made on the printed form, and forwarded to the Bankers (where share forms may be obtained) together with the amount payable on application.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [116]

To-day's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT ARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "GUTHRIE."

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1166]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship "OCCIDENTAL."

Taylor, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1167]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Ground is now open for practice and Lawn Tennis.

Gentlemen desirous of proposing New Members will find Lists for that purpose in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Pavilion.

A. K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary, H. K. C. C.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1168]

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1889.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWON KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS.

THE Second Competition for the 1st Stage will take place TO-MORROW, the 21st September, at 3.15 P.M.

The Entrance Fee for this Stage only, i.e. 30 cents, or for the Two Stages i.e. 60 cents, must be sent to me before 5 P.M., on FRIDAY next, 20th inst. The Second Stage will be shot off on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, Care of Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889. [85]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within Four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 23rd September, at HALF-PAST TWO in the AFTERNOON.

And that at the conclusion of the above Statutory Meeting, a PRIVATE MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will take place to consider certain matters which will be brought forward by the Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1889. [1125]

SHOOTING GALLERY.

AT No. 35, Wellington Street, under the UNION CLUB.

Opened from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 to 12 P.M.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1022]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: CORNER OF EDDIE STREET AND PRANA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1879. [14]

NOW READY.

PRICEFIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM in the EASTERN SEAS.

W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

"Lane, Crawford & Co."

"G. Falconer & Co."

"C. J. Gaupp & Co."

"F. Blackhead & Co."

"Heinemann, Herbst & Co."

"More & Seimund."

"MacEwen, Frickel & Co."

Mr. W. Brewer.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow.

Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy.

Messrs. Hodge & Co., Foochow.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1164]

Intimations.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1117]

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers. Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

J. A. CLARK, Teacher of Officers and Engineers.

Above Address.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1092]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MAGNIFICENT ROOMS in the NEW WING, are now open and afford increased Accommodation for Private Tiffin and Dinner Parties, Balls, Public Meetings, &c., &c.

The Hotel supplies Picnic and Shooting Parties with every requisite at the shortest notice, and on most moderate terms. The Hotel also offers to its Constituents and Supporters the best Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stores, &c., &c., specially selected by its Representatives in London and on the Continent of a quality and at prices that distance Competition.

For prices list and particulars, Apply to

C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1086]

LOST.

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate in name of

Scip. No. Nos. of Shares.

2456/16, 2456/52, 2131/11 53, 14189/04, 51692/712.

50 Shares, L. Mendel, B. 2071—3270/3280.

10 Shares, W. D. Spence, B. 2099—3270/3280.

25 " Do. B. 2134—57247/46, 1406/10.

15 Shares, W. H. Gaskell, B. 2269—27918/27932.

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1122]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Tls. 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MATLAND & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

E. J. HOGG, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

PROPERTIES bought and sold.

ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1889. [918]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

